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MODERN FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING IN JUNIOR COLLEGES, FALL 1959, FALL 1960.

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A NATIONAL SURVEY WAS CONDUCTED OF 609 ACCREDITED JUNIOR COLLEGES ON SEVERAL ASPECTS OF LANGUAGE TEACHING. LANGUAGE ENROLLMENTS TOTALLED 44,809 IN 1959 AND 51,570 IN 1960. THE ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION OF DATA COVERED SUCH AREAS AS (1) TOTAL SUMMARY BY STATES, (2) ENROLLMENTS IN FRENCH BY STATES, (3) ENROLLMENTS IN GERMAN, (4) ENROLLMENTS IN ITALIAN, (5) ENROLLMENTS IN RUSSIAN, (6) ENROLLMENTS IN SPANISH, (7) SPECIAL LANGUAGES BY STATE, (8) SPECIAL LANGUAGES BY LANGUAGE AND STATE, (9) ENTRANCE AND GRADUATION REQUIREMENTS, AND (10) NUMBER OF TEACHERS IN 1960-61. THE FINDINGS INDICATED A GENERAL INCREASE IN ENROLLMENTS AND THAT SPANISH LED IN PERCENT OF INDIVIDUAL LANGUAGE ENROLLMENT. REPORTS IN THIS SERIES ARE ED 003 940 THROUGH ED 003 960. (RS)

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Modern Foreign Language Teaching in Junior Colleges, Fall 1959, Fall 1960

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The research reported herein was performed pursuant to a contract with the United States Office of Education, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

Modern Foreign Language Teaching in Junior Colleges, Fall 1959, Fall 1960*

By J. Wesley Childers and Barbara Bates Bell

This report is the seventh in a series of eight on aspects of modern foreign language teaching in accredited institutions of higher learning in the United States. The six previous reports have presented data on entrance and degree requirements, certification requirements, language faculties, teacher-education curricula, modern foreign language enrollments in four-year colleges (fall 1958 and fall 1959), and special teaching practices in colleges and universities. The eighth report will present modern language enrollments for the fall of 1960 in four-year institutions. These eight studies have been conducted by the Modern Language Association under contract with the United States Office of Education.

The basic list of accredited junior colleges used for this survey was that of the United States Office of Education, enlarged by inclusions of some other regional and state accredited colleges listed in Gleazer's *American Junior Colleges*.[1] A summary of the total mailings and replies is given in Table A.

Principal abbreviations used in this report are:

A & M—Agricultural & Mechanical
ACAD—Academy
AG—Agriculture or Agricultural
C—College
CC—Community College
CJC—Community Junior College
INST—Institute
JC—Junior College
SC—State College
TECH—Technology, Technical, or Technological
TSP—Township
U—University

The Modern Language Association research staff extends sincere thanks to the registrars and deans of the 578 junior colleges who sent data for this study, and to Dr. Bronson Price of the United States Office of Education, who helped formulate the questionnaire used in this survey. The authors also acknowledge their debt to the following members of the MLA Research Center: (1) Donald D. Walsh, Director of the Foreign Language Program, for careful editing of the report; (2) Harry Margulis, for help in final tabulation of data.

J. Wesley Childers
Director of Research

9 May 1961

* The research reported herein was performed pursuant to a contract with the United States Office of Education, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

[1] Edmund J. Gleazer, Jr., *American Junior Colleges*, 5th ed., Washington, American Council on Education, 1960.

HIGHLIGHTS

1. Almost 80 per cent of the accredited junior colleges in the United States offered modern foreign languages in the fall of 1959 and the fall of 1960.

2. The per cent of increase for degree-credit student enrollments for the one-year interval was 12.3; the modern foreign language enrollment per cent of increase was 15.1.

3. Modern foreign language enrollments constituted 12.1 per cent of the total degree-credit students in 1959 and 12.4 per cent in 1960.

4. Spanish led in per cent of individual-language enrollment to the total modern foreign language enrollment with 39.1 per cent in the fall of 1959 and 38.7 per cent in the fall of 1960. The other languages with per cents for 1959 and 1960 were: French (35.6 and 36.7), German (20.4 and 19.6), and other languages (5.0 for each year).

5. California, with 63 junior colleges reporting modern foreign language enrollments had the highest number of colleges and the most students in each language reported in this study.

Summary of National Data: Modern foreign language enrollments in accredited junior colleges of the United States were 44,809 in the fall of 1959 and 51,570 in 1960, a 15.1 per cent increase. During the same interval, from the 474 institutions which reported modern foreign language data, the degree-credit student enrollment rose from 370,986 to 416,572, an increase of 45,536 or 12.3 per cent.

Enrollments in modern foreign languages constituted 12.1 per cent of the total degree-credit students in 1959 and 12.4 per cent in 1960. Spanish, French, and German were the principal languages taught, accounting for 95 per cent of the total enrollments in modern foreign languages.

The per cents for each of the five principal languages reported from the junior colleges are shown in Table B.

Analysis of Statistical Tables: *Table 1* presents a summary by states of the total degree-credit students and modern foreign language students in 474 accredited junior colleges of the United States. As explained above, it shows a 12.3 per cent increase (Fall 1960 over Fall 1959) in degree-credit student enrollments and a 15.1 per cent increase in modern foreign language enrollments. California, with 63 junior colleges, led with enrollments in degree-credit students (46.0% of total in 1959 and 45.6% in 1960) and in modern foreign language students (38.4% of total in 1959 and 37.8% in 1960). Six states (Indiana, Louisiana, Missouri, Nebraska, New Mexico, and South Dakota) showed per cents of decrease in degree-credit students in 1960; however, the actual enrollment losses were slight. Eight states (Arkansas, Florida, Indiana, Louisiana, Nebraska, North Dakota, Oregon, and Tennessee) showed decreases in modern foreign language enrollments in 1960; however, the total loss in the eight states was only 92.

Table 2 gives the enrollments in French by states. It shows that French went from a total of 15,934 students in the fall of 1959 to 18,942 in the fall of 1960, an increase of 3,008 or 18.9 per cent. French also increased from 35.6 per cent of the total modern foreign language enrollments in 1959 to 36.7 per cent in 1960. Nine states (Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Indiana, Louisiana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, Oklahoma, and Oregon) showed slight decreases in French enrollments in 1960, but the total loss was only 157. California

Table B

Spanish		French		German		Russian		Italian		Others	
% MFLs		% MFLs		% MFLs		% MFLs		% MFLs		% MFLs	
1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960
39.1	38.7	35.6	36.7	20.4	19.6	3.4	3.1	.9	.8	.7	1.1

Table A. Summary of Mailings and Replies

Number of Institutions Surveyed	Number of Replies	Per Cent of 609	Number With MFLs	Per Cent of 578	Number Without MFLs	Per Cent of 578
609	578	94.9	474	82.0	104	18.0

had the highest enrollment in French in both years (4,775 or 30.0% of total French enrollment in 1959, and 5,588 or 29.5% in 1960).

Table 3 shows that enrollments in German went from 9,128 in 1959 to 10,083 in 1960, an increase of 955 or 10.5 per cent. Enrollments in sixteen states showed decreases, but the losses for these states totaled only 214. German enrollments in 1959 were 20.4 per cent of the total modern foreign language enrollments and 19.6 per cent in 1960. California's junior colleges enrolled 39.1 per cent of the total enrollments in German in 1959 and 40.1 per cent in 1960.

Table 4 lists the enrollments in Italian from seven states in 1959 and from five in 1960. The total enrollments were low: 391 in 1959 and 390 in 1960. Four states (Illinois, New Jersey, New York, and Washington) show per cents of decrease, but the actual enrollment loss was 57, or a total per cent decrease of .3. California enrolled 65.7 per cent of the Italian students in 1959 and 75.9 per cent in 1960.

Table 5 summarizes the enrollments in Russian from eighteen states in 1959 and in 1960. Five of the states on the 1960 list (total of 54 students) did not have enrollments in Russian in 1959; five on the 1959 list (total of 80 students) had no enrollments in 1960. Over the one-year interval (fall 1959-fall 1960), enrollments in Russian rose from 1,544 to 1,623, an increase of 79 or 5.1 per cent. During the same time, the per cent of Russian enrollments in the total modern foreign language enrollments fell from 3.4 to 3.1. Fourteen of the eighteen states which reported Russian in 1959 show decreases in 1960, with a total loss of 263; Massachusetts maintained the same enrollment, and three states (California, Maryland, and Texas) showed increases. California's per cent of the enrollment in Russian for 1959 was 50.5; for 1960 it was 64.6.

Table 6 shows that Spanish enrollments increased by 2,466 or 14.1 per cent, from a total of 17,503 in 1959 to 19,969 in 1960, although the per cent of Spanish in the total modern foreign language enrollments dropped slightly from 39.1 in 1959 to 38.7 in 1960. Of the forty-one states with Spanish enrollments in both years, nine showed decreases in 1960; New Jersey maintained the same enrollment; thirty-one states had increases. As with other enrollments reported in this junior-college survey, California led in per cents for Spanish for both years. In 1959, California's 7,577 students in Spanish represented 43.3 per cent of the total enrollment in modern foreign languages; in 1960, the 8,058 total was 40.4 per cent.

Table 7 summarizes "special languages" by states. The total enrollments in "special languages" in 1959 from four states was 309, and California had 231 or 74.8 per cent. In 1960, seven states reported a total of 563, with California's 376 representing 66.8 per cent of the total. "Special languages" had an increase of 254 or 82.2 per cent during the one-year time interval. There was a corresponding rise in per cents to the total enrollment in modern foreign languages, from .7 in 1959 to 1.1 in 1960.

Table 8 gives enrollments in "special languages" by language and by state. It shows that fourteen different unusual languages were taught in 1959 and/or 1960. In 1959, California enrolled students in five "special languages" (Arabic, Armenian, Chinese, Hebrew, and Japanese); in 1960, California reported enrollments in the same five "special languages" and Portuguese. Hawaii with four special languages in 1960 (Chinese, Hawaiian, Japanese, and Samoan) was the only other state with more than one unusual language represented in any one year.

Table 9 summarizes entrance and graduation requirements. Foreign language credits were required for entrance into about ten per cent of the junior colleges in the fall of 1960. The great majority of these (82.2%) required two units. Slightly more than 12 per cent of the junior colleges reported foreign languages as graduation or terminal requirements. Of these colleges, 42.4 per cent required 12 semester hours; 35.6 per cent required from 4 to 7 semester hours.

Table 10 shows the number of teachers of modern foreign languages in junior colleges in 1960-61. There were a total of 463 full-time and 921 part-time teachers in the 474 junior colleges which reported modern foreign language enrollments. French led with 178 (38.4%) full-time and 345 (37.5%) part-time teachers, closely followed by Spanish with 170 (36.7%) full-time and 287 (31.2%) part-time. German had 81 (17.5%) full-time teachers and 205 (22.3%) part-time. Italian, Russian, and "others" had 7.3 per cent of the total full-time teachers and 9.1 per cent of those who taught part-time.

(Tables 1-10 are shown on following pages.)

TABLE 1. TOTAL STUDENT ENROLLMENTS AND ENROLLMENTS IN MODERN FOREIGN LANGUAGES IN ACCREDITED JUNIOR COLLEGES, FALL 1959 AND FALL 1960

	Number of Colleges Reporting MFLs [1]	Total Degree-Credit Students		Per Cent of Increase[2]	Total Enrollment in MFLs		Per Cent of Increase[2]
		1959	1960		1959	1960	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Alabama	6	1,280	1,364	6.6	173	217	25.4
2. Alaska	3	100	709	-	17	70	-
3. Arizona	1	5,537	5,738	3.6	409	412	.7
4. Arkansas	4	1,231	1,275	3.6	253	208	- 17.8
5. California	63	170,699	190,027	11.3	17,186	19,475	13.3
6. Colorado	8	4,509	5,234	16.1	476	606	27.3
7. Connecticut	3	1,355	1,649	21.7	330	432	30.9
8. Delaware	1	265	376	41.9	0	117	-
9. D. of Columbia	3	516	581	12.6	217	268	23.5
10. Florida	16	12,048	13,379	11.0	1,323	1,313	- .8
11. Georgia	14	6,189	6,746	9.0	941	977	3.8
12. Hawaii	1	400	450	12.5	25	133	432.0
13. Idaho	4	3,042	3,182	4.5	276	322	16.7
14. Illinois	23	21,036	28,586	35.9	2,764	3,132	13.3
15. Indiana	1	572	492	-14.0	35	28	- 20.0
16. Iowa	18	4,698	5,026	7.0	765	904	18.2
17. Kansas	16	5,282	5,896	11.6	587	713	21.5
18. Kentucky	9	2,737	2,970	8.5	321	367	14.3
19. Louisiana	1	75	73	- 2.7	12	10	- 16.7
20. Maine	3	582	734	26.1	199	345	73.4
21. Maryland	14	4,193	4,781	14.0	488	653	33.8
22. Massachusetts	14	5,434	6,007	10.5	1,298	1,491	14.9
23. Michigan	18	17,380	20,304	16.8	1,783	1,928	8.1
24. Minnesota	9	2,666	3,001	12.6	365	401	9.9
25. Mississippi	17	6,874	7,566	10.1	472	617	30.7
26. Missouri	16	9,035	8,748	- 3.2	1,759	1,796	2.1
27. Montana	2	226	248	9.7	25	32	28.0
28. Nebraska	4	1,034	1,016	- 1.7	83	66	- 20.5
29. Nevada	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
30. New Hampshire	1	535	537	.4	150	152	1.3
31. New Jersey	9	2,459	2,718	10.5	553	683	23.5
32. New Mexico	1	280	271	- 3.2	77	82	6.5
33. New York	28	8,053	12,012	49.2	1,546	2,342	51.5
34. North Carolina	19	6,796	7,071	4.0	2,624	2,805	6.9
35. North Dakota	4	1,061	1,087	2.5	154	151	- 1.9
36. Ohio	1	114	144	26.3	6	23	283.3
37. Oklahoma	14	5,602	5,758	2.8	332	367	10.5
38. Oregon	2	272	416	52.9	57	52	- 8.8
39. Pennsylvania	16	4,084	4,300	5.3	868	942	8.5
40. Rhode Island	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
41. South Carolina	5	1,340	1,480	10.4	438	541	23.5
42. South Dakota	3	311	308	- 1.0	53	71	34.0
43. Tennessee	7	1,646	1,724	4.7	272	269	- 1.1
44. Texas	36	28,303	28,663	1.3	2,326	2,752	18.3
45. Utah	2	2,741	2,947	7.5	139	250	79.9
46. Vermont	2	312	313	.3	121	136	12.4
47. Virginia	11	3,412	3,887	13.9	934	1,080	15.6
48. Washington	10	9,988	11,325	13.4	923	1,064	15.3
49. West Virginia	3	1,424	1,426	.1	207	231	11.6
50. Wisconsin	3	1,243	1,826	46.9	280	353	26.1
51. Wyoming	5	2,015	2,151	6.7	167	191	14.4
U. S. A.	474	370,986	416,522	12.3	44,809	51,570	15.1

1 The same number of colleges are reported for Fall 1959 and Fall 1960, except for Alaska, where only one reported institutional totals and two reported MFL enrollments in 1959; and New York, where Nassau CC was newly organized in 1960.
2 Minus (-) denotes decrease.

TABLE 2. ENROLLMENTS IN FRENCH, FALL 1959 AND FALL 1960

	Grand Totals		Per Cent of Increase[2]	Per Cent of Enrollment in Total MFLs	
	1959	1960		1959	1960
	1	2	3	4	5
1. Alabama	95	76	- 20.0	54.9	35.0
2. Alaska [1]	7	30	328.6	41.2	42.9
3. Arizona	83	87	4.8	20.3	21.1
4. Arkansas	253	189	- 25.3	100.0	90.9
5. California	4,775	5,588	17.0	27.8	28.7
6. Colorado	178	214	20.2	37.4	35.3
7. Connecticut	123	173	40.7	37.3	40.0
8. Delaware	0	25	-	0	21.4
9. D. of Columbia	132	164	24.2	60.8	61.2
10. Florida	430	470	9.3	32.5	35.8
11. Georgia	507	498	- 1.8	53.9	60.0
12. Hawaii	0	32	-	0	24.1
13. Idaho	107	130	21.5	38.8	40.4
14. Illinois	928	984	6.0	33.6	31.4
15. Indiana	15	9	- 40.0	42.9	32.1
16. Iowa	235	268	14.0	30.7	29.6
17. Kansas	200	257	28.5	34.1	36.0
18. Kentucky	176	217	23.3	54.8	59.1
19. Louisiana	12	10	- 16.7	100.0	100.0
20. Maine	149	252	69.1	74.9	73.0
21. Maryland	272	370	36.0	55.7	56.7
22. Massachusetts	661	753	13.9	50.9	50.5
23. Michigan	632	726	14.9	35.4	37.7
24. Minnesota	98	101	3.1	26.8	25.2
25. Mississippi	348	415	19.3	73.7	67.3
26. Missouri	702	892	27.1	39.9	49.7
27. Montana	0	0	-	0	0
28. Nebraska	19	15	- 21.1	22.9	22.7
29. Nevada	0	0	-	0	0
30. New Hampshire	85	74	- 12.9	56.7	48.7
31. New Jersey	159	272	71.1	28.8	39.8
32. New Mexico	10	21	110.0	13.0	25.6
33. New York	683	1,003	46.9	44.2	42.8
34. North Carolina	1,216	1,352	11.2	46.3	48.2
35. North Dakota	0	0	-	0	0
36. Ohio	6	12	100.0	100.0	52.2
37. Oklahoma	148	107	- 27.7	44.6	29.2
38. Oregon	20	19	- 5.0	35.1	36.5
39. Pennsylvania	339	351	3.5	39.1	37.3
40. Rhode Island	0	0	-	0	0
41. South Carolina	319	439	37.6	72.8	81.1
42. South Dakota	35	55	57.1	66.0	77.5
43. Tennessee	77	117	51.9	28.3	43.5
44. Texas	642	815	26.9	27.6	29.6
45. Utah	32	73	128.1	23.0	29.2
46. Vermont	62	78	25.8	51.2	57.4
47. Virginia	527	593	12.5	56.4	54.9
48. Washington	302	415	37.4	32.7	39.0
49. West Virginia	63	81	28.6	30.4	35.1
50. Wisconsin	12	23	91.7	4.3	6.5
51. Wyoming	60	97	61.7	35.9	50.8
U. S. A.	15,934	18,942	18.9	35.6	36.7

1 Only 2 of the 4 recognized junior colleges reported MFL enrollments in 1959.
2 Minus (-) denotes decrease.

TABLE 3. ENROLLMENTS IN GERMAN, FALL 1959 AND FALL 1960

	Grand Totals 1959	Grand Totals 1960	Per Cent of Increase[2]	Per Cent of Enrollment in Total MFLs 1959	Per Cent of Enrollment in Total MFLs 1960
	1	2	3	4	5
1. Alabama	46	83	80.4	26.6	38.3
2. Alaska[1]	0	25	-	0	35.7
3. Arizona	120	114	- 5.0	29.3	27.7
4. Arkansas	0	0	-	0	0
5. California	3,566	4,108	15.2	20.7	21.1
6. Colorado	131	144	9.9	27.5	23.8
7. Connecticut	53	72	35.8	16.1	16.7
8. Delaware	0	36	-	0	30.8
9. D. of Columbia	0	0	-	0	0
10. Florida	276	250	- 9.4	20.9	19.0
11. Georgia	105	107	1.9	11.2	11.0
12. Hawaii	25	0	-100.0	100.0	0
13. Idaho	82	93	13.4	29.7	28.9
14. Illinois	701	743	6.0	25.4	23.7
15. Indiana	20	9	- 55.0	57.1	32.1
16. Iowa	205	196	- 4.4	26.8	21.7
17. Kansas	164	149	- 9.1	27.9	20.9
18. Kentucky	82	109	32.9	25.5	29.7
19. Louisiana	0	0	-	0	0
20. Maine	10	11	10.0	5.0	3.2
21. Maryland	95	96	1.1	19.5	14.7
22. Massachusetts	68	132	94.1	5.2	8.9
23. Michigan	561	538	- 4.1	31.5	27.9
24. Minnesota	219	211	- 3.7	60.0	52.6
25. Mississippi	9	5	- 44.4	1.9	.8
26. Missouri	305	265	- 13.1	17.3	14.8
27. Montana	13	17	30.8	52.0	53.1
28. Nebraska	25	24	- 4.0	30.1	36.4
29. Nevada	0	0	-	0	0
30. New Hampshire	0	0	-	0	0
31. New Jersey	81	107	32.1	14.6	15.7
32. New Mexico	23	14	- 39.1	29.9	17.1
33. New York	267	313	17.2	17.3	13.4
34. North Carolina	227	227	0	8.7	8.1
35. North Dakota	97	82	- 15.5	63.0	54.3
36. Ohio	0	0	-	0	0
37. Oklahoma	50	59	18.0	15.1	16.1
38. Oregon	37	26	- 29.7	64.9	50.0
39. Pennsylvania	276	330	19.6	31.8	35.0
40. Rhode Island	0	0	-	0	0
41. South Carolina	45	41	- 8.9	10.3	7.6
42. South Dakota	0	0	-	0	0
43. Tennessee	29	45	55.2	10.7	16.7
44. Texas	429	487	13.5	18.4	17.7
45. Utah	34	90	164.7	24.5	36.0
46. Vermont	0	0	-	0	0
47. Virginia	69	62	- 10.1	7.4	5.7
48. Washington	298	314	5.4	32.3	29.5
49. West Virginia	39	47	20.5	18.8	20.3
50. Wisconsin	223	265	18.8	79.6	75.1
51. Wyoming	23	37	60.9	13.8	19.4
U. S. A.	9,128	10,083	10.5	20.4	19.6

1 Only 2 of the 4 recognized junior colleges reported MFL enrollments in 1959.
2 Minus (-) denotes decrease.

TABLE 4. ENROLLMENTS IN ITALIAN, FALL 1959 AND FALL 1960

	Grand Totals 1959	Grand Totals 1960	Per Cent of Increase[1]	Per Cent of Enrollment in Total MFLs 1959	Per Cent of Enrollment in Total MFLs 1960
	1	2	3	4	5
1. California	257	296	15.2	1.5	1.5
2. Connecticut	38	52	36.8	11.5	12.0
3. Illinois	22	18	- 18.2	.8	.6
4. Missouri	11	13	18.2	.6	.7
5. New Jersey	12	11	- 8.3	2.2	1.6
6. New York	37	0	-100.0	2.4	0
7. Washington	14	0	-100.0	1.5	0
U. S. A.	391	390	- .3	.9	.8

1 Minus (1) denotes decrease

TABLE 5. ENROLLMENTS IN RUSSIAN, FALL 1959 AND FALL 1960

	Grand Totals 1959	Grand Totals 1960	Per Cent of Increase[2]	Per Cent of Enrollment in Total MFLs 1959	Per Cent of Enrollment in Total MFLs 1960
	1	2	3	4	5
1. Alaska[1]	10	0	-100.0	58.8	0
2. Arizona	26	20	- 23.1	6.4	4.9
3. California	780	1,049	34.5	4.5	5.4
4. Colorado	0	30	-	0	5.0
5. Connecticut	10	0	-100.0	3.0	0
6. Florida	22	11	- 50.0	1.7	.8
7. Georgia	9	0	-100.0	1.0	0
8. Illinois	224	217	- 3.1	8.1	6.9
9. Maryland	17	18	5.9	3.5	2.8
10. Massachusetts	19	19	0	1.5	1.3
11. Michigan	47	33	- 29.8	2.6	1.7
12. Missouri	71	32	- 54.9	4.0	1.8
13. New Jersey	19	11	- 42.1	3.4	1.6
14. New York	74	40	- 45.9	4.8	1.7
15. Ohio	0	11	-	0	47.8
16. Oklahoma	0	5	-	0	1.4
17. Oregon	0	7	-	0	13.5
18. Pennsylvania	17	0	-100.0	2.0	0
19. Texas	27	45	66.7	1.2	1.6
20. Utah	30	13	- 56.7	21.6	5.2
21. Virginia	0	1	-	0	.1
22. Washington	108	61	- 43.5	11.7	5.7
23. Wyoming	34	0	-100.0	12.1	0
U. S. A.	1,544	1,623	5.1	3.4	3.1

1. Only 2 of the 4 recognized junior colleges reported MFL enrollments in 1959.
2. Minus (-) denotes decrease.

TABLE 6. ENROLLMENTS IN SPANISH, FALL 1959 AND FALL 1960

	Grand Totals 1959	Grand Totals 1960	Per Cent of Increase[2]	Per Cent of Enrollment in Total MFLs 1959	Per Cent of Enrollment in Total MFLs 1960
	1	2	3	4	5
1. Alabama	32	58	81.3	18.5	26.7
2. Alaska[1]	0	15	-	0	21.4
3. Arizona	180	191	6.1	44.0	46.4
4. Arkansas	0	19	-	0	9.1
5. California	7,577	8,058	6.3	44.1	41.4
6. Colorado	167	201	20.4	35.1	33.2
7. Connecticut	106	135	27.4	32.1	31.3
8. Delaware	0	56	-	0	47.9
9. D. of Columbia	85	104	22.4	39.2	38.8
10. Florida	595	582	- 2.2	45.0	44.3
11. Georgia	320	372	16.3	34.0	38.1
12. Hawaii	0	35	-	0	26.3
13. Idaho	87	99	13.8	31.5	30.7
14. Illinois	869	1,145	31.8	31.4	36.6
15. Indiana	0	10	-	0	35.7
16. Iowa	277	379	36.8	36.2	41.9
17. Kansas	223	307	37.7	38.0	43.1
18. Kentucky	63	41	- 34.9	19.6	11.2
19. Louisiana	0	0	-	0	0
20. Maine	40	82	105.0	20.1	23.8
21. Maryland	104	169	62.5	21.3	25.9
22. Massachusetts	550	587	6.7	42.4	39.4
23. Michigan	533	623	16.9	29.9	32.3
24. Minnesota	48	89	85.4	13.2	22.2
25. Mississippi	115	197	71.3	24.4	48.1
26. Missouri	670	594	- 11.3	38.1	33.1
27. Montana	12	15	25.0	48.0	46.9
28. Nebraska	39	27	- 30.8	47.0	40.9
29. Nevada	0	0	-	0	0
30. New Hampshire	65	78	20.0	43.3	51.3
31. New Jersey	282	282	0	51.0	41.3
32. New Mexico	44	47	6.8	57.1	57.3
33. New York	485	986	103.3	31.4	42.1
34. North Carolina	1,181	1,226	3.8	45.0	43.7
35. North Dakota	57	69	21.1	37.0	45.7
36. Ohio	0	0	-	0	0
37. Oklahoma	134	196	46.3	40.4	53.4
38. Oregon	0	0	-	0	0
39. Pennsylvania	236	261	10.6	27.2	27.7
40. Rhode Island	0	0	-	0	0
41. South Carolina	74	61	- 17.6	16.9	11.3
42. South Dakota	18	16	- 11.1	34.0	22.5
43. Tennessee	166	107	- 35.5	61.0	39.8
44. Texas	1,228	1,405	14.4	52.8	51.1
45. Utah	43	74	72.1	30.9	29.6
46. Vermont	59	58	- 1.7	48.8	42.6
47. Virginia	338	424	25.4	36.2	39.3
48. Washington	201	264	31.3	21.8	24.8
49. West Virginia	105	103	- 1.9	50.7	44.6
50. Wisconsin	45	65	44.4	16.1	18.4
51. Wyoming	50	57	14.0	29.9	29.8
U. S. A.	17,503	19,969	14.1	39.1	38.7

1 Only 2 of the 4 recognized junior colleges reported MFL enrollments in 1959.
2 Minus (-) denotes decrease.

TABLE 7. ENROLLMENTS IN "SPECIAL LANGUAGES," FALL 1959 AND FALL 1960

	Grand Totals 1959	Grand Totals 1960	Per Cent of Increase[1] '60 over '59	Per Cent of Enrollment in Total MFLs 1959	Per Cent of Enrollment in Total MFLs 1960
1. California	231	376	62.8	1.3	1.9
2. Colorado	0	17	---	0	2.8
3. Hawaii	0	66	---	0	49.6
4. Illinois	20	25	25.0	.7	.8
5. Iowa	48	61	27.1	6.3	6.7
6. Michigan	10	8	-20.0	.6	.4
7. Washington	0	10	---	0	.9
U.S.A. Totals	309	563	82.2	.7	1.1

[1]Minus (-) denotes decrease

TABLE 8. ENROLLMENTS IN "SPECIAL LANGUAGES," BY LANGUAGE AND BY STATE

	TOTAL '59	TOTAL '60	California '59	California '60	Colorado '59	Colorado '60	Hawaii '59	Hawaii '60	Illinois '59	Illinois '60	Iowa '59	Iowa '60	Michigan '59	Michigan '60	Washington '59	Washington '60
Arabic	14	16	14	16												
Armenian	25	34	25	34												
Chinese	68	81	68	71			0	10								
Czech	20	25							20	25						
Danish	0	14									0	14				
Finnish	10	8											10	8		
Hawaiian	0	15					0	15								
Hebrew	55	55	55	55												
Japanese	69	207	69	184			0	23								
Norwegian	48	47									48	47				
Portuguese	0	16	0	16												
Samoan	0	18					0	18								
Swahili	0	10													0	10
Swedish	0	17			0	17										
TOTAL	309	563	231	376	0	17	0	66	20	25	48	61	10	8	0	10

TABLE 9. FOREIGN LANGUAGE ENTRANCE AND GRADUATION REQUIREMENTS IN JUNIOR COLLEGES, FALL 1960

A. Entrance Requirement	Number of Replies					Number of FL Entrance Units Required								
	Total	Yes	%	No	%	Number of Colleges	1 Unit	%	2 Units	%	3 Units	%	4 Units	%
	474	45	9.5	429	90.5	45	1	2.2	37	82.2	5	11.1	2	4.4

B. Graduation or Terminal Requirement	Number of Replies					Number of Semester Hours Required[1]										
	Total	Yes	%	No	%	Number of Colleges	4-7	%	8-11	%	12	%	13-15	%	16-20	%
	474	59	12.4	415	87.6	59	21	35.6	4	6.8	25	42.4	7	11.9	2	3.4

[1]Quarter hours have been converted to semester hours (ratio 3 to 2) wherever they were so reported.

TABLE 10. MODERN LANGUAGE TEACHERS IN JUNIOR COLLEGES, 1960-61

	Number of Institutions With MFLs	Total Number of Teachers		French (%)		German (%)		Italian (%)		Russian (%)		Spanish (%)		Other (%)	
		Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time
U.S.A.	474	463	921	178 (38.4)	345 (37.5)	81 (17.5)	205 (22.3)	9 (1.9)	11 (1.2)	19 (4.1)	63 (6.8)	170 (36.7)	287 (31.2)	6 (1.3)	10 (1.1)